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Measures to Eliminate the Negative Impact on the Ecology of Fergana Valley in the Years of Independence

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Abstract:
The article analyzes the ecological situation in the industrial cities and villages of the Fergana Valley regions during the years of independence, the factors of its occurrence and measures to eliminate it from a historical point of view.

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INTRODUCTION

The large number of industrial enterprises in the Fergana Valley today causes environmental problems due to their negative impact on the environment. Among them, the activities of chemical, energy, mechanical engineering, building materials production and other enterprises seriously damage the environment. This forces us to take measures to protect the environment, to install cleaning facilities in factories and factories. The main task is to create favorable conditions for the health of the residents of the Fergana Valley, to maintain the balance of the natural environment, to maintain the balance of natural resources and consumption processes with a view to the effectiveness and stability of the socio-economic development of the valley, the production of non-renewable resources, the rational use of waste, regional and local it is necessary to accelerate the restoration of nature [1], preserve the natural species and their gene pool, diversity of nature.

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Results of a research

As we know, the Fergana Valley is one of the regions where atmospheric pollutants and elements can accumulate[2].

In the Fergana Valley, not only the atmosphere and soil, but also underground water needs protection, which is being intensively polluted by organic substances, trace elements and their compounds.

Just one example, in Andijan region, in 1992 alone, 103 different types of production facilities that had a negative impact on the environment were closed [3].

Starting in 1993, the dairy factory in Shahrikhan was heavily fined for the next two years. Because it was determined that the amount of waste water and harmful substances that pollute the air from this enterprise is 10-15 times more than the limit. Later, thanks to the diligent efforts of the plant management, the situation improved significantly as a result of the quality repair of the water softeners and the air purifier.

The same positive comments can be made about the yarn-spinning factory of Pakhtaabad district, dairy factory and knitting factory in Andijan city.

In addition, the dust, gas and other toxic substances that spread into the air were contributed by industries such as machine-building industry enterprises, cotton factories, asphalt, brick, and lime workshops in the region.

In cotton ginning factories in Khojaabad and Izboskan district, 5-6 times more dust and other harmful substances were released into the air compared to the limit limit. At the Andijan electrical apparatus plant, a gas purification device was not installed until the middle of 1993. It was possible to see that the promise made in connection with the reconstruction of the foundry[4] of the Andijan machine-building plant, which pollutes the air the most, has not been fulfilled even after 5 years.

From the data of 1993, it can be seen that dozens of types of toxic substances released into the air from all sources in Andijan region averaged about 200 thousand tons per year [5]. The main "culprits" of this were, first of all, motor transport, in addition, machine building, cotton ginning enterprises, asphalt, brick, and lime workshops.

The geographical location of Andijan city, to be more precise, the fact that it is located in a depth, does not allow some wastes released into the air to disperse quickly. In addition, the dense population of the city, the dense concentration of industrial enterprises, and the increasing number of vehicles have a serious impact on the cleanliness of the environment.

In 1996, 122 direct production industrial enterprises and organizations were operating in Andijan region. All of them could not be said to have worked as well as an environmentally friendly waste cleaner. The reason is that in 1996, the amount of harmful substances released into the air was 5 million 742 thousand tons [6].

Cotton gin No. 2 located in the city of Asaka has had an impact on the ecological situation of the city. It was for this reason that the cotton ginning plant was supposed to be moved to the "Oqchi" cotton processing center in Marhamat district [7]. In 1996, the Asaka-1 and Asaka-2 cotton gins located in the city of Asaka, Andijan region, had a negative impact on the ecological condition of the densely populated city and caused a sharp protest of the population [8]. For this reason, the regional officials asked for help in the construction of a new modern cotton ginning plant capable of processing 30,000 tons of raw cotton in the area of the Oqchi cotton processing center located outside the city of Asaka.

We can say that this is primarily done with the health of the population in mind.

During the years of independence, ammonia was considered one of the main polluters of the chemical industry. The share of ammonia in the total emissions of the network is 14.4%. Despite the fact that the amount of ammonia released into the atmosphere decreased by 24.5% in 1999-2007, production technologies in the main enterprises of the chemical industry located in the cities of Andijan, Ko'kan, Navoi, Fergana, Chirchik and Samarkand do not meet modern requirements [9], the need to modernize or replace them is the need of the hour. had become

In 1996, specialists from the Swiss International Aid Corps and the American International Development Agency visited Fergana region in order to study environmental problems and jointly solve them with the help of the Republican Nature Protection Committee. Switzerland supported the committee with $75,000 worth of equipment to equip the analytical control laboratory.

Today, when the industry is rapidly developing and technologies are reaching an unprecedented level of development, ecology and environmental protection are becoming one of the most important tasks. Because the increase in the scale of production and the increase in the number of people on earth pose a serious threat to ecology. If necessary measures are not taken in time to protect nature and environment, it can be disastrous for mankind.

It is known that by the present time, all sectors of the national economy are making great progress. New technologies, new techniques, high efficiency machines and mechanisms are being used. In turn, using these mechanisms and machines without harming people and the environment is one of the urgent tasks of today.

"GM Motors", "Andijan Oil", "Asaka Oil", "Andijan Biokimyo", "Andijan Oil", "Andijan Gas", "Andijan" and "Kurgontepa" grain products enterprises that have extremely dangerous production facilities in Andijan region. A number of enterprises, such as the Khojaabad gas warehouse [10], have been operating. It remains an urgent task for the above enterprises to comply with the requirements of the Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On Industrial Safety at Highly Hazardous Production Facilities" and the Decision of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On Additional Measures for the Implementation of the Law on Industrial Safety of Hazardous Production Facilities".

In particular, the lands of the "Water Protection Zone" of Karadarya have been determined, and 12 of 16 ecologically dangerous objects [11] that have a negative impact have been moved to a safe place.

In 2001, air pollution decreased significantly after the installation of modern dust collection equipment in Kurgantepa and Asaka grain cooperative societies of Andijan region. Joint-stock company "Anteks" got a modern boiler house and almost did not harm the nature. For the joint enterprise "UzDEU Auto", the solid waste storage landfill in Polvontash made it possible to bury the harmful waste of the enterprise in a way that does not harm the environment and people.

At the beginning of 2002, a new "Uzbekistan-Germany" joint venture "Zaurak-Mill" was opened in Jalakuduq district of Andijan region. In this joint venture, the waste produced in the process of natural gas processing - sulfur crystals - packed sulfur flakes were produced. There is an extremely high demand in agriculture for a new product that is ecologically clean, has biological characteristics and is not too expensive [12].

During 2001, works worth 127 million soums were carried out in the city of Andijan to clean the environment. In particular, 47.0 million soums were spent on atmospheric air protection, 27.3 million soums on rational use of water and land resources, and 52.7 million soums on flora protection. Due to this, the heating boilers of 17 industrial, construction and automobile enterprises were repaired, underground water wells were put in order, and decorative trees were planted on 27 central streets of Andijan city. 1,098 tons of harmful substances were released into the atmosphere and 1,272,000 cubic meters of water was avoided[13].

From the reforms carried out in recent years, we can see that Andijan region is becoming a large industrial region in the Fergana valley. There are industrial enterprises focused on the production of automotive, electrical engineering, cotton ginning, light industry, oil extraction, food and grain products, which significantly emit pollutants into the atmosphere. Especially in the cities of Andijan, Asaka, Khanabad, Kurgantepa[14] there is a need to ensure the stability of the ecological environment.

According to data from the end of the 20th century, production enterprises of the city of Fergana use about 100,000 m3 of water during one day and night. About the same amount of polluted water is discharged in the industry compared to preliminary data. In the period under study, the total amount of water discharged from the areas of Andijan, Fergana, Namangan regions alone is 7.5 billion. is m3. In Fergana, Kokand, Kuvasoy and a number of other cities, the level of underground water pollution is high [15], which in turn has a negative impact on drinking water sources.

For example, 1.1 billion people on Earth do not have access to safe drinking water. 10.0% of all diseases in developing countries are explained by drinking water pollution, lack of drinking water in general. These problems are more acute in rural areas. 29.0% of the population in rural areas lack access to clean drinking water, 62.0% lack basic sanitary conditions[16].

For many years, the processes of environmental degradation had a limited character and covered only certain regions. Therefore, effective environmental protection measures were not taken in practice.

Today, there are very few waste disposal and processing enterprises in our country, and the work being carried out on the organization and support of such enterprises does not meet the requirements. From this point of view, the times require amendments and additions to the Law "On Waste"[17].

On September 28, 2011, in the Legislative Chamber of the Oliy Majlis of the Republic of Uzbekistan, the Committee on Ecology and Environmental Protection approved the part (Articles 14 and 15) of the Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On Nature Protection"[18] on regulating the quality of the natural environment by standards. Andijan , Namangan and Fergana regions[19], a hearing was held on the information of the State Committee for Nature Protection of the Republic of Uzbekistan. According to experts, due to the insufficient organization of work in this field, the state of environmental regulation of some enterprises in the regions does not meet the requirements of the law. If we turn to the numbers, 95 out of 379 enterprises that are required to develop ecological criteria regulating the highest permissible levels of environmental impact in Andijan region, 74 out of 270 enterprises in Namangan region, 132 out of 687 enterprises in Fergana region have developed ecological standards. has not been released or has been operating without appropriate environmental standards.

Also, when taking into account the environmental regulation of harmful emissions released into the atmosphere, 75% in Andijan region, 88% in Namangan region, and 81% in Fergana region. The same can be said about the ecological regulation of waste placement and disposal, 95% of the work in Andijan region, 73% in Namangan region, and 86% in Fergana region[19] have been completed.

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Conservation of nature is an extremely large and complex task. In order to fully implement the events and measures in this regard, the general public must be involved. Fergana region is one of the highly developed industrial regions of our republic, where large industrial enterprises operate. In October 2011, the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan, during his visit to Fergana region and the meeting with regional activists, discussed in detail the program of radical reconstruction and reconstruction of Fergana, the regional center. Based on the opinions and practical suggestions expressed at this meeting, a special program[20] was adopted for the implementation of the master plan of the city of Fergana, the construction and reconstruction of social transport and communal infrastructure facilities in 2012-2015.

The fact that more than 1 trillion soums are expected to be spent on the implementation of this program from all sources shows the scope and scale of the work being done in this regard.

Implementation of the program Extensive work is being done to turn the city of Fergana into an ecologically clean area. In particular, as a result of this, 786.2 tons of large enterprises in the city center, such as "Furan Compounds Chemical Plant", "Oil-Moy" Joint Stock Company, "Energo Center", cotton ginning plant, and Gas Appliances Plant, were moved outside the city [21] the discharge of harmful substances was prevented.

In recent years, a number of environmental protection works have been carried out in Fergana region. Enterprises and organizations with important sources of atmospheric air pollution have been set the standards for annual release of 159.35 thousand tons of harmful substances into the atmospheric air. At the end of 2015, the amount of harmful substances released into the atmosphere by industrial enterprises amounted to 34,100 tons, which decreased by 0,759,000 tons compared to 2014. The amount of emissions by large industrial enterprises was reduced by 1,435 thousand tons compared to 2014[22].

At the initiative of the Fergana regional committee, a number of ecological programs aimed at improving the environment protection and nature protection in the region were prepared and hokimical decisions were adopted. According to the instructions of the regional committee, a number of large-scale environmental measures were implemented in the enterprises and organizations of the region, the activities of some environmentally harmful objects were stopped or limited (New Kokan chemical plant, Ko'kan superphosphate plant, "Azot" production association, Furan compounds chemical plant, oil processing plant, etc.).

Activities organized by the Fergana Regional Committee in connection with the implementation of the requirements of the Law "On Nature Protection" served to reduce the anthropogenic impact on the environment and natural resources of the region. The implemented measures made it possible to reduce air pollution by 2-3 times[23] in Fergana, Kokan, Margilan, Toshloq, Kuvasoy and other cities and bring air quality to sanitary standards for some ingredients.

In Namangan region, a number of works related to the sector have been carried out. On May 26, 1998, the Committee on Environment and Nature Protection of the Oliy Majlis of the Republic of Uzbekistan discussed the issue of how the relevant legal documents are implemented in Namangan region. "Pop tola", "Uchkurgan tola", "Kogai tola" joint stock companies, "Namangan Yog" in Namanagan, and 3rd cotton ginning factories[24] were criticized for the lack of sanitary protection zones, and appropriate

tasks were given to eliminate these shortcomings. In addition, despite the fact that 14 percent of the vehicles inspected during the event were found to be emitting excessive exhaust gases into the atmosphere, the officials of the automobile company pointed out that these vehicles are being put into operation.

Based on the decision of the Cabinet of Ministers No. 319 of 1998, 24 mln. for the expansion of the "Waste water treatment facility" in the city of Namangan and the introduction of foreign investment in the field. The project documents for attracting foreign investment in the amount of US dollars[25] were prepared and included in the 2002 investment program. With the implementation of the project, it became possible to clean 200,000 cubic meters of wastewater per day.

The decision of the Oliy Majlis of the Republic of Uzbekistan on June 16, 1998 "On the implementation of laws on nature protection in Namangan and Fergana regions" and the decision of the governor of the region on this issue could not be fulfilled by the leaders of the relevant enterprises, organizations, and hokims. Namangan Regional Government has assigned the task of conserving the Namangan city landfill and building a new landfill that complies with all legal requirements due to the fact that it did not meet the environmental and sanitary requirements. This facility was built at the expense of centralized funds and was supposed to be commissioned in the first quarter of 2001. However, by the end of the 2nd quarter of 2001, only 3.6 percent of the total estimated value of the object was appropriated. It can be seen from this that laziness has been allowed in the field of environmental protection in the region.

"Namangan extract-oil" joint-stock company, located in the center of Namangan city, was located in a densely populated part of the city, but it did not have a sanitary protection zone. The community leadership did not take any action to move this enterprise out of the city. Or "Pop-tola", "Kogay-tola" joint-stock societies were assigned the task of relocating the houses of settled residents to environmentally safe places at their own expense[26]. But the leaders of these enterprises have been indifferent to the issue.

Between 1995 and 1999, as a result of the examination of more than a thousand construction projects in the Namangan region, about 2 billion soums worth of nature protection measures were planned and about 100 million soums of environmental and economic damage [27] that could be caused to nature was prevented.

For example, in the Uzbek-Turkish joint ventures "Pop-Fen", "Kosonsoy-Tekmen", and the Uzbek-Japanese joint venture "Silk-Road", their project documents envisage spending around 4 million soums on nature protection measures. With this, more than 100 tons of toxic waste[28], which can be thrown into the atmosphere alone, has been captured. Special attention was paid to the installation of modern, low-cost technology in these joint ventures.

In the Uchkurgan cotton ginning plant in the Uchkurgan district, water pipes, dust extraction and dust collection devices were repaired, and in the Kogay cotton ginning plant, the dust collection and aspiration systems were repaired. In Namangan "Shoyi" and "Atlas" cooperative societies, devices with a capacity of 220,000 cubic meters of dust gas cleaning per hour were installed[29].

In Namangan region, water bodies are being polluted. 55 of such production facilities were moved to environmentally safe places[30]. In particular, the poultry house belonging to the collective farm "Tergachi" in Kosonsoy district, the dairy farm of the collective farm "Pakhtaabad" in Namangan district, and a number of public catering outlets will be moved to environmentally safe places.

Environmental protection, rational use of natural resources and ensuring environmental safety are important guarantees of the country's socio-economically stable development.

There is no doubt that the elimination of the environmental threat, which is clearly visible today, is of great importance in the political, socio-economic, cultural and scientific-technical development of our republic, which requires the efforts of the entire public and state organizations to solve this issue.

It is known that many problems have accumulated in the field of ecology in 2021 due to shortcomings in the field of environmental protection. In particular, "green areas" in the regions have decreased by 3-4 times, and have decreased by 8% on average. In the last 4 years, industrial enterprises have doubled, the amount of dust and gas in cities has increased 4 times above the norm[31], and negative situations have arisen due to a sharp drop in surface and underground water levels.

It was observed that 90 percent of emissions into the atmosphere correspond to the cities of Tashkent, Samarkand, Fergana, Andijan, Namangan, Kokan, Navoi, Bukhara, Chirchik, Angren, Almalik, Bekobad, Gulistan and Nukus[31].

Conclusions

The natural conditions of the Fergana Valley almost do not allow the dispersion of waste in its atmosphere. Air in a state of low movement leads to an increase in the concentration of toxic chemicals. Air pollution is also affected by the frequent fog in the valley. Most industrial plants have relatively low exhaust vents, making it difficult for pollutants to join the turbulent flow.

In conclusion, in order not to create an ecological crisis in the region, first of all, it is necessary to strengthen the propaganda work among the population about the need for ecological cleanliness, to establish modern laboratories for ecological monitoring, and to regularly provide the population and the heads of industrial and transport enterprises with information about ecological changes in the environment. vision is today's urgent task. During the health days, we should focus on increasing the environmental literacy of the population, explaining the consequences of the dangers or serious diseases caused by neglecting the natural environment, and strengthening their attitude towards creating a healthy ecological environment.

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